









## THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE ON THE COLONIES.

(From the Saturday Review, February 15.)

The anniversary festival of the Australian Association occurred at a very opportune time for eliciting an official opinion on the controversy raised by the publication of Mr. Goldwin Smith's theories of colonial emancipation. The Duke of Newcastle did little more than express the opinions which are entertained by the great majority of thinking men; but his position and experience as Colonial Minister enabled him to stamp what may be called the orthodox views of the relations of England and her colonies with an authority which will be more serviceable in combating the ingenious arguments of Mr. Goldwin Smith than all the silly and contemptuous banter of the *Times*. The effects of the revolution which has taken place within the last twenty years in the colonial policy of this country may be summed up in three radical changes. Domestic independence has taken the place of absolute subservience to the mother-country. Heavy loyalty has succeeded to almost universal disaffection. Force has been superseded by a healthy influence honourably exerted on the one side and frankly accepted on the other. It is strange that these common premises should have led the Duke of Newcastle and Mr. Goldwin Smith to precisely opposite conclusions. According to the *Professor*, these results are the sure indications of an early separation. According to the Minister, they are the best possible guarantees of a lasting union for the mutual benefit of both parties to the subsisting compact. Nine persons out of ten would probably arrive instinctively at the conclusion that the Minister is right and the *Professor* wrong; and their judgment may not be the less sound even though they might find it difficult to point out the precise logical fallacy of the separation theory.

In his controversy with the *Times*, Mr. Goldwin Smith was able to come off with an apparent victory by quoting the admission that "the time must come when the colonies will no longer require our aid, and when it will be better for both that they should set up for themselves." It was, no doubt, a fair argument to say that, if our relations with the colonies are confessedly so provisional as this admission would make them, it cannot be very unreasonable to inquire whether the epoch which is thus confidently predicted may not have already come. The weakness of an argument does not necessarily make a strong case; and we are glad to observe that the Duke of Newcastle gave no countenance to the theory which the *Times* propounded in the very article in which it combated the natural inferences from such a doctrine. The bane of political argument of late years has been the facility with which speculative predictions have been accepted as unanswerable conclusions of philosophy. A year or two ago, any one who presumed to doubt that a radical Parliamentary Reform was imminent would have been laughed at by the Tory authorities; and the only difficulty which hampered the resistance to Mr. Bright's agitation was the concession which almost every one had made, that, however unpalatable the fact might be, the time for a sweeping electoral revolution had already arrived. What had been so boldly asserted on the one side, and so timidly admitted on the other, proved to be a complete fallacy, though the prediction came near to realise itself in consequence of its acceptance by the very men who regarded it with the utmost aversion. It is worth considering whether, in admitting the certainty of ultimate separation between England and her colonies, we are not falling into an error of the same kind, and playing into the hands of those who are anxious to hasten the divorce which they regard as inevitable. In one sense, of course, it may be said that the connection between a mother-country and her colonies must come to an end, but only in the same sense in which, judging from experience, the dissolution of the mightiest and most compact empires may be anticipated as the natural consequence of the continuous flow of events. No institutions ever had the stamp of permanence more strongly marked upon them than those of our country, and yet few would venture to say that Macaulay's New Zealand would not witness their decay. Permanence cannot be absolutely predicted of anything human, and least of all of political institutions. In this sense, therefore, it may be true in terms that the time for the emancipation of the colonies must surely come. But if it means no more than this, the assertion is the emptiest of platitudes; and if it does mean more, we believe that it is both untrue and extremely mischievous, inasmuch as it places an almost impregnable position at the command of speculative politicians. What the *Times* probably meant to say by its unguarded admission was, that the connection between England and her colonies was essentially provisional and temporary—that it could never ripen into any permanent union—and that, one by one, the colonies must be thrown off as they arrive at maturity, just as the children of a family emancipate themselves when they arrive at years of discretion.

If this be accepted as true philosophy, the only answer that can possibly be given to Mr. Goldwin Smith is, that the event which he looks for in the immediate future may perhaps be postponed for another fifty or a hundred years. But, almost universal as the notion of an ultimate severance between England and her colonies has become, we believe that it depends much more on the sure ground of experience or rational conjecture. Experience teaches us that the colonies were never intended to be a British colony as ever seen until within a very few years. History, it is true, teaches us what a very slight knowledge of human nature would have enabled us to foresee—that a colony which is coerced and plundered will cast off its allegiance as soon as it is strong enough to do so; but such examples of which the world has produced an ample store, are wholly beside the question which is now raised. We neither coerce nor plunder our colonies, and so far as a brief experience can prove anything, the results of our modern policy encourage the idea that time tends rather to strengthen than to break such ties as those which now bind the British Empire together. Without imitating the rash speculation which we deprecate, we may say that the continuous increase of mutual affection and confidence is not a symptom of approaching separation; and while we admit as freely as any, that the idea of holding by force of arms a mature colony which desires to be independent is altogether visionary, we see no grounds for accepting the assertion so confidently made that the time must come when this desire will be felt by any or all of our colonies. Perhaps the feeling that there is, and always must be, something humiliating in the position of a colony, is the real reason why the prophecies of the dismemberment of the empire have been so generally

credited, even by those who would see such a result with more alarm and regret than Mr. Goldwin Smith appears to feel. But the actual demonstration of fact is that there is no such sense of humiliation among the colonists at all. It is conceivable that a young nation growing rapidly into power might be galled even by the merely nominal sovereignty of a distant country, and that, at a certain stage of political development, it would no longer be content to abandon all control over questions of foreign policy. But, assuming that such sentiments must ultimately prevail, there is nothing to make an amicable divorce the necessary and only consequence. If philosophical politicians would be content to leave future history to work out her own problems, without insisting that events must follow in the track of their preconceived theories, they would be safer guides than they are now. There are many ways besides separation in which the institutions of our colonial empire might accommodate themselves to the rapid increase of wealth, population, and power which promises to attend upon our various colonies. Whether any of them will ever attain a relative importance sufficient to deprive England of her claim to a metropolitan position may well be doubted; but even in so extreme and remote a case as this, it might be quite as easy to readjust the old bond on terms of greater equality as to snap it altogether. Even the possibility of the friendly separation which is assumed to be the euthanasia of our colonial dominion is by no means clear; for the desire to separate, which must precede divorce, is not a feeling which predominates without something analogous to the irritation which an actual conflict would provoke. Certainly it is a bold assumption to take for granted the absolute certainty of a transaction the like of which has never been attempted since the world began. It would perhaps be less extravagant to imagine a continual approach on the part of England and her colonies to the realisation of some idea of a Federal Empire, which the democratic machinery of the United States has so signally failed to construct. But it is as idle to trace one course as another for the distant future. All that we are justified in saying is, that the assumption that the seeds of dissolution are sown in our colonial empire is wholly unproved, and that, while the tendency of colonial feeling continues to be more and more in favour of union, it is neither philosophical nor politic to assume the necessity of a future severance. The form of the connexion may change again, as it has changed already, to suit the altered circumstances of the colonies and the higher tone of political morality at home; but the connexion itself is not likely to cease so long as a common interest and mutual sentiments of affection exist to bind England and her colonies together. The arguments by which it is attempted to prove that the interests of this country are sacrificed by maintaining the Empire of which we are so proud, lose nearly all their force when once the spectre of an inevitable disruption of all existing ties cease to alarm us. There will be few converts to the separation policy except among those who have first taken for granted the impracticability of any other.

## THE ANTI-TABACCO JOURNAL.

(From the Saturday Review, February 23.)  
Tobacco, generally, is believed, selected from the lower classes. But either for the sake of variety, or in order to preserve even-handed justice, a recent number of the *Anti-Tobacco Journal* has carried the war into a new, and to us wholly unexpected, quarter by describing how a solicitor ruined his health, his business, and the prospects of his family, by addicting himself to the indulgence against which that journal raises monthly its warning voice. We have heard of solicitors who have ruined both themselves and their clients by engaging in unprofessional speculations; and we have also heard of solicitors who expected to be ruined by some such measure as that for the simplification of conveying which the Lord Chancellor has proposed in Parliament; but we never heard before of the actual or possible ruin of a solicitor through indulging a taste for smoking. However, we have the authority of the above-named journal for the truth of the deplorable story which we are about to tell. We are quite sure that when we quote the title of that story, which is, "A Beacon for young Smokers and young Spinners," we shall have done enough to ensure attention to its melancholy details. It may be said, if we will, that the warning, should be left to suffer untold perils of vice. But what can any young spinner have done to deserve an equal condemnation? Surely the notions we had of not polluted rags! Such a supposition would be monstrous; but it is not quite impossible that a woman's love may have been bestowed on a man who sometimes smoked tobacco. That, however, was not the case here; for it appears that the odious habit was not contracted until after marriage. "Poor thing! Alas! how many is she the affecting type!" Not, we venture to hope, of very many. We do not think that the instances can be numerous of solicitors who ruin themselves by taking to smoking after marriage. But even one such case is sufficiently affecting, especially when it is that of a young and pretty woman like her of whom a representation is now before us, kneeling in front of a dining-room chair, with her hands and eyes raised to heaven, while a portrait of some legal dignitary hangs upon the wall.

As we have not, like the *Anti-Tobacco Journal*, the means of working upon our readers' feelings at once by letter-press and illustration, we can but tell this story plainly, leaving those who hear it to imagine for themselves beauty, elegance, and unutterable woe. "When she married bright prospects surrounded her." She became a mother, and she saw her husband prosperous, until he "addicted himself to a habit which destroyed everything. He was a only son, for whom his parents strove to give him position in society." With that object they sought to marry him up as a solicitor. He commenced practice. His kind parents bought a house for him, and furnished him, and the object of his affection became his wife. "For a time he was successful in his profession. A young family sprang up, but instead of cultivating his time [or, let us say, making out his bills of costs], he, like many others, became a slave to smoking." This enervating habit displayed its well-known hideous characteristics. Like other deluded victims, he smoked to relieve the misery which smoking caused; and as he increased his smoking, so aggravated his maladies. At length he became unable to discharge the duties of his profession. He shut himself out from the religious community with which he was "connected," and he became a confirmed hypochondriac. There is a dreadful particularity about the description of this disease. "He was haunted with the idea that he had been bitten by a mad dog in the calf of the leg." The delusion here described is perhaps a special form of the

calamity called "going to the dogs." We do not understand that this delusion is an inevitable consequence of smoking, nor even that it is invariably when the smoker is a married man or a solicitor. But it was the consequence in this case; and it may be in other cases also. And there are other consequences common to this and similar cases, viz., poverty and early death. The ravages of tobacco had destroyed his physical and mental constitution, "and now he is in an Australian grave." We should like to have been informed what has become of his interesting widow, whose case must indeed be pitiable. He smoked for marriage, and she knew of it, she ought to have served him as another lady is stated, in the poetical department of the *Anti-Tobacco Journal*, to have served her lover:—

"The woe's increase that ascends,  
Goes up an offering that offends,  
And 'stead of pleasing only tends  
To make her cough,  
And her disfigurement thus ascends—  
'Now pray be off.'"

But if we are right in supposing that he did not smoke before marriage, how could she foresee that he would acquire that degrading propensity after marriage? And how could she hope to combat it in case it should appear, unless indeed she took in the *Anti-Tobacco Journal*, and read it to her husband by way of a curtain lecture? The only moral which this story seems to furnish for the benefit of a spinster is, that she should remain so, inasmuch as the most precise and well-conducted tutor, diligent though he be in business regulations, and in the management of his guides of good odour, may be seduced into trying a cigar when matrimony has lost its early zest.

It is a pleasing proof of the candour of the *Anti-Tobacco Journal* that it publishes in its January number a letter, purporting to come from New South Wales, which, in our opinion, tells rather strongly against its own argument. The writer cannot get "his greatest earthly comfort," and he draws a picture of his miserable condition which we must own affects us almost as strongly as that of the young widow of the depraved solicitor. "Dear Tom, just picture to yourself your poor brother, with his meershaum to look at, and nothing to comfort him but taking a sniff at the bowl, and that sometimes for a week together." The artist of the *Anti-Tobacco Journal* has not exercised his skill upon a subject nor did he need it; for, if it is impossible for either pen or pencil to deepen the pathos of these simple words, "Even my dog pities me, as he sees me take up the old meershaum and put it down without a whiff." The dog is supposed to think, as he must do if he is a sagacious dog, that his master does not look himself without the "meershaum" in his mouth. The writer proceeds to make a very moderate request, that a pair of old boots which he left at home may be sent out to him, filled with Bristol birdseye. Really, if it could be thought that the money would be in safe hands, one would feel tempted to send to the Editor of the *Journal* a small sum to be applied in transmitting Bristol birdseye to the petitioner in Australia by the next mail. Surely nothing can be more affecting than the following appeal to paternal tenderness. "Father would soon be in the grave if he couldn't have tobacco. Tell him that, Tom, and he'll pity me." We must again express our admiration of the candour of a journal which allows the other side to be heard in such impressive words as these. It sets an example which journals of greater note are very far indeed from imitating. While the cause of tobacco finds such an effective advocate as this emigrant, we certainly shall not feel called upon ourselves to enter the field of argument—not even although we learn from the same number of the *Journal* that Mr. Spurgeon has lately spoken very strongly in condemnation of tobacco, and has exhibited to the youthful portion of his hearers, by means of the magic lantern, "the effects produced upon a youth when smoking his first cigar." For every youth that may be saved from tobacco by "the precept and example of this talented minister," we seriously apprehend that there may be one lost through the publication of the letter of the distressed emigrant, whose very dog pities him. Nor is the emigrant the only adversary who has been allowed a hearing in the columns of the *Journal*. Here is a story about Dr. Chalmers, who once asked a woman what could be done to induce her husband to attend the Kirk. "I don't know," she replied, "unless you were to put a pipe and a spot of port in the pew." Now, we by no means recommend port as likely to produce wakefulness in church, but it must be evident to all smokers that they could listen far more patiently and intelligently to sermons if they could be allowed to light a pipe during the preaching. The suggestion is highly reasonable, but certainly the last place for offering it would seem to be the pages of the *Anti-Tobacco Journal*. We suppose, however, that it is confidence in the strength of his own case which makes the editor of the *Journal* thus marvelously candid. But besides the authority of Mr. Spurgeon and others, the *Journal* is able to adduce in argument the pitiable condition of Dr. Spurgeon, who, we are told, would never have needed the assistance of Western Powers against Russia, if they had not learned to smoke. This example of national servitude is followed up by one of individual force of power, which is even more impressive. "It was a remarkable instance of the semi-obliviousness from tobacco fumes, that Brunel and Stephenson should have employed so little forethought about launching the Great Eastern." We fear it cannot be denied that both these eminent engineers smoked, although "the degrading vice" of only one of them could have had any possible influence upon the fortunes of the Great Eastern. We commend to the attention of the shareholders in the Great Ship Company this novel explanation of the difficulties under which their property has laboured; and if there be among their directors or officers any one who follows the bad example of their late engineer, those shareholders doubtless will perceive how their own interests require them to deal with him.

**THE GALWAY ATLANTIC COMPANY.**—Our Galway correspondent informs us that Mr. Gregory, M.P., stated yesterday in Galway that prior to his departure he had an interview with Sir Robert Peel, and made inquiries of him respecting the Galway subsidy. In answer, Sir Robert Peel is reported to have said, "that when the company was prepared to perform their part of the contract, the Government would be ready to do theirs." This means, we presume, that when the company presents to the Government inspectors four first-class ships, of the speed of 100 miles, the Government will give the subsidy. The company now to prove that they are fully able to perform the service.—*Irish Times*.

**UNDESIRABLE OBJECTION.**—The statue of Dr. Jenner has been moved from Trafalgar-square to Kensington Gardens. Some journals complain of the being moved about. But surely the inventor of vaccination has the best possible right to make experiments on various spots.

## OUR WEEKLY GOSPEL.

(From the Athenaeum, February 22.)

The Queen has signified her intention of giving a sum of £10,000 to the National Portrait Gallery. This generous announcement leads to the thought that Her Majesty's own portrait would also be a most gratifying addition to the collection.

Among Mr. Murray's books for the season we may mention "Wild Wales," by Mr. George Borrow, "The Geological Evidence of the Antiquity of Man," by Sir Charles Lyell, "The Story of Lord Bacon's Life," by Mr. W. H. Woodhouse, "The History of the Modern Style of Architecture," by Mr. James Fergusson, and "William Pitt, and of Lord Stanhope's Life of William Pitt." These works are actually in the press.

A second series of "Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers," consisting of excursions and explorations by members of the Alpine Club, to be edited by E. S. Kennedy, President of the Club, will be published in the spring, by the Messrs. Longman, with about seventeen maps, and illustrations engraved on wood, by E. Whymper, jun. The contents will comprise thirty-seven articles by E. T. G. D. G. D. M. P. the Rev. O. Hudson, R. Winkworth, F. W. Jacobs, Sir T. Fowell Buxton, Bart., F. F. Tuckett, E. Schweitzer, W. Mathews, jun., the Rev. J. F. Hardy, E. Buxton, A. Milman, E. S. Kennedy, W. Brinley, M.D., W. H. Foster, the Rev. H. Stephen, J. Ormsby, J. J. Cowell, P. C. Nichols, the Rev. T. G. Bonney, F. E. Blackstone, E. Whymper, C. Facke, and the Rev. G. C. Hodgkinson. The districts included are Iceland, Norway, the Chamouni district, the region of Mount Kos, the Pyrenees, the Alps of Dauphine and the Bernese Oberland.

Mr. Bentley is preparing for publication the sporting adventures of Mr. Baldwin, who has recently returned from Southern Africa and just been made a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society. Mr. Baldwin, it is said, spent eleven years in Southern Africa, during which time he is said to have very rarely to have seen the face of a European, once going to the Cape of Good Hope, and never going under the roof of a house. His adventures are said to have been frequently perilous in the extreme, as his thirst for adventure took him into districts visited by no other man, and he is said to have been in a mood of deep suspicion against African travellers.

Sir Edward Curt, whose admirable *Manuals of the Wars of the Eighteenth Century* are well known to students and military officers, has in the press four volumes of "Annals of the Wars of the Nineteenth Century." The first volume, in spite of the repeal of the paper duty, is a work of great value, and is, we think, even Mr. Gladstone, with his perfect command of French, could hardly have anticipated last year. Some account by the opening of the Mediterranean, and by the American war; others by the action of natural laws, which have no dependence on annexations and secessions. But the facts are so many, and the details are so numerous, that the people in rage. A sage and gentleman of our acquaintance, on the passing of Mr. Gladstone's bill, sent out to China for a cargo of rags. A ship is now on its way to the East, and it is said to be full of quotations for rags for London at Canton.

The Benchers of Lincoln's Inn have elected the Rev. F. C. Cook as Preacher, in succession to Dr. Thomson, the new Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. Mr. Cook is known to scholars as one of the writers of "Aids to Faith," and by his contributions to Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible."

Mr. Edmund Yates, the son of a renowned artist, and himself the writer of a pleasant set of papers called "The Humours and Eccentricities of 'Modern Society'" for a couple of hours on Monday night. Mr. Yates has the family genius for a public display of his talents, and, as a rule, an easy manner, and plenty to say. The matter is light as air and like a sea, abounding in humour, character, and picture, without a trace of caricature or exaggeration. A case in which the question of copyright in photographs was raised came on for trial, before the Lord Chief Baron and a special jury, in London, on the 18th instant. The plaintiff was Mr. Mayall. It appeared that the defendant had taken upon him to account and at his own expense, to take a considerable number of portraits of celebrated persons, which portraits he had not published; the negatives were remaining in his own possession. Mr. Mayall, at the request of the Lord Chief Baron, lent him some negatives for the purpose of being engraved as a series of portraits in connection with the *Illustrated News of the World*. A portion of the portraits were returned to Mr. Mayall; but a considerable number remained in the hands of Mr. Tallis, when he became bankrupt in April last. The assignees of Mr. Tallis sold them, as they were, to a person named Mr. Mayall, who was in the present action, purchased them at that sale. He obtained from the prints he so purchased negatives of a reduced size, and from those negatives he made and sold copies of the portraits. In the present action Mr. Mayall sued the defendant for wrongfully multiplying and selling copies of the photographic prints he had lent to Mr. Tallis, upon the ground that, as photographs, they had never been published, and are therefore not in the public domain, and are therefore not in the public domain, and are therefore not in the public domain. The defendant pleaded that the prints were lent to him by Mr. Tallis, and that he had purchased them at that sale. The judge found in favour of the plaintiff, and awarded damages of £25 for the prints; and £25 damages for the defendant for the copies he had published at the sale by Tallis's assignees. The Chief Baron, at the same time, gave his reasons for his decision, and in doing so he gave his reasons for his decision, and in doing so he gave his reasons for his decision. The judge found in favour of the plaintiff, and awarded damages of £25 for the prints; and £25 damages for the defendant for the copies he had published at the sale by Tallis's assignees. The Chief Baron, at the same time, gave his reasons for his decision, and in doing so he gave his reasons for his decision. The judge found in favour of the plaintiff, and awarded damages of £25 for the prints; and £25 damages for the defendant for the copies he had published at the sale by Tallis's assignees. 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Ostrich tallow  
 Hides  
 Horns  
 Sole and harness leather.  
 Tunes, stork.

30 barrels kerosene oil  
300 drums coln. oil  
100 boxes Liverpool soap  
3 cases scented ditto  
5 ditto wax vestas, &c.  
Turned at sale.

The Auctioneers can confidently assert this is the most choice and valuable shipment of winter clothing offered for some time past. The goods will be on view the day preceding the day of sale, and the attendance of wholesale buyers and the trade generally is invited to inspect the same prior to the day of sale.

On MONDAY, the 8th day of May, at 11 o'clock, The right, title, and interest of John Morris, Esq., the official assignee, in and to an allotment of land, on which are erected a dwelling-house, baker's shop, fixtures, and fittings, and an oven. The latter newly built.

Particulars of the interest can be ascertained on application to the auctioneer.

Received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, on *Botta's Wharf*, on **FRIDAY MORNING** next, the 2nd May, at 11 o'clock prompt,

200 barrels Portland cement, *Blatchford's*.

Terms of sale.

**N.B.**—Buyers are requested to inspect and try samples prior to the sale.

The ground floor into office, with accompanying on the street level private for the family a hall and bathroom, and a dining-room 26 feet x 30; on the upper story, a drawing-room, 30 feet x 18, opening on a veranda, besides three large bedrooms.

The situation of these premises stands unrivalled in the city of Newcastle, being in the principal street, near to the wharf, court-house, banks, and other public buildings. The title is perfect, and the terms liberal.



